

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The Directia Generala a Rezervelor de Munca (General Direction of Labor Reserves - DGRM) is a Rumanian paramilitary organization which now controls a million laborers. They are trained either for peaceful production or for use at the front in wartime, perhaps as labor troops, but possibly also as combat troops. It, of course, imitates a similar Soviet organization. Since the Rumanian Army, the Securitatea, and the Militia do not suffice to ensure the carrying out of the State Plan, the DGRM ensures a supply of labor for official state projects. It is designed to supply skilled labor of high quality.
2. The DGRM was established in May 1951, based on directives from Moscow. It operates directly under the President of the Council of Ministers. At the head are three Communists: Ion Motronea, Director General; Farkas, Deputy Director; Stefan Marton, Deputy Director. All three are of Hungarian origin, though perhaps born in Rumania. The only genuine Rumanian among the higher officials is Adrien Marza, of working class origin, an old Communist. He is known to have an important part in the DGRM, though his exact official status is not known.
3. The program includes:
 - a. Recruitment of young apprentices.
 - b. Well organized instruction.
 - c. Selection of personnel to form a future laboring class which is genuinely Communist.
4. Among the 100,000 worker-pupils, about thirty percent are women. The entire group is chosen from the Unions of Working Class Youth, the Rumanian equivalent of the Komsomols. Sons of former property owners, "kulaks," businessmen, and industrial capitalists are rigorously excluded from membership. Every effort is made to prevent penetration by "non-progressive" young people. This is required by a special order on "revolutionary vigilance."

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- 2 -

5. The program ignores preliminary scholastic education for the young people, who are to provide the skilled labor of the future. Future heads of shipyards, workshops, and factories will need no other diploma than DGRM training. All they are expected to learn is stakhanovist methods in technical preparation, and training for mills and factories. Training centers, all similar to each other, have been set up in Bucharest, Stalin (Brasov), Targoviste, Paltinis, and Hunedoara. These special schools are attached to the most important mills and factories in Rumania. Here the student workers undergo instruction for two or three years. Individuals showing special ability are sent to technical schools, sometimes to schools in the Soviet Union.
6. The student workers' are organized into "brigades," like those of the Association of Working Youth (UTM). Each of these consists of twenty-five to thirty people with a leader and a secretary. Their clothing, food, lodging, textbooks and manuals are supplied free. They live under a type of military discipline, on the Soviet model. At the basis of all instruction is, of course, the Communist ideology.
7. Instructors deal both with theoretical training and practical instruction. Leading stakhanovists visit the schools or centers several times a week, to give the students striking examples of the most advanced Soviet methods.
8. The program begins at 6:30 a.m. and ends at 7 p.m. More than four hours a day are given to instruction in Marxism-Leninism. Physical training is exactly like that in the army except for the use of weapons. It is clear enough that these "pacifist" units could, in time of war, readily be transformed into military units. The Securitate and the Militia expect to secure some of their recruits from this organization. Since the DGRM student-workers are already firmly grounded in Communist ideology, not more than two months would be needed to make them soldiers.
9. When distributed among various factories, shipyards, or open air construction projects, the DGRM student workers are used to spy on their fellow workers for the benefit of the Communist Party. They are expected to make a weekly report. Their own capacity is judged on the basis of these reports. The necessity of this suggests that the Soviet authorities have doubts of their own as to the pro-Communist feelings of the Rumanian workers.
10. The DGRM receive special favors, including orders, medals, and special privileges. Every effort is made to gain their confidence and keep them away from family influences, which are regarded as unfavorable to the Communist Party. There is vigorous anti-religious propaganda among these young people. Young women are given special privileges and are spared heavy labor. The effort is to secure the loyalty of female workers, who will be needed if the men are at the front.

Comment. [redacted] similar labor organization known as the Labor Service Directorate (DQSM) which is probably the same as the organization described in this report.

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